39. The Notsuke Peninsula and the Utase Boats (Bekkai and Shibetsu)
The Notsuke Peninsula is the biggest sand spit in Japan, and runs for a total of 26 km. Pit dwellings from the Satsumon era have been uncovered here. During the Edo era, a maritime checkpoint was built there and it was an essential gateway between Hokkaido and Shikotan Island as well as a home for the Samurais who worked at northern guards. From spring to autumn visitors are attracted by the unique scenery of Tidewaves and Nantoku, and are enchanted by the Utase boats as they drift on Notsuke bay. The boats are used to catch Hokkai shrimps, and they are famous symbol of Notsuke bay, with their blurred shadows in the fog appearing almost as an illusion.

40. Wakka / Koshimizu primavera flower garden. (Kitami, Koshimizu)
The Wakka primavera flower garden constitutes the largest area of uncultivated land along the shores of Japan. Facing the sea of Okhotsk and Lake Shikotan, the garden is home to more than 300 kinds of flowers which are in full bloom from spring to autumn, and it has been called "Spring Field" (for the mulch of the soil). The local people and the fisherman cooperative association have been taking the lead in new challenges to preserve the natural beauty by restricting the entry of vehicles, and implementing a project of afforestation. Although the number of indigenous flower species did decrease for a time, many have repopulated since 1991 as a result of the burning off of couch grass, the planting of trees and the removal of non-native species. The scenic view of a colony of arctic fox and a herd of horses along Lake Tofutsu is unique.

41. The Pierson Memorial House (Kitamori)
This house was built in 1914 as a residence of the American missionaries Mr. and Mrs. G.F. Pierson. They had previously been engaged in missionary work throughout Hokkaido and finally decided that Notsuke (present day Kitami), which in the Ainu language means "the end of the land", would be the terminal point of the continuous running lines. The shapes, designs and colors are valued for their impressive beauty, and have lately attracted considerable attention as a part of the Ainu's remarkable culture.

42. The Forest Railroad Steam Locomotive "Amamiya No. 21" (Engaru)
"Amamiya No.21" was the first national 14-ton class locomotive built by the Amamiya Manufacturing Company in Tokyo. In 1929, the engine was employed on the forest railroad line between Maurepuss and Bori to haul daily supplies and logs cut from the national forest. Although locomotive transportation was abolished in 1962, the locomotive engine was transferred from the Kitami Forest Bureau to Maurepuss town in 1977, thanks to the people's enthusiastic request to preserve it. The town built a forest park called "The Forest of Reclamation," and Amamiya No.21 was set there on new tracks. This is the only locomotive engine preserved in working condition in Hokkaido.

43. Ancient Remains along the Okhotsk Coast (Abashiri Area)
Deposits from various historical periods, including the Jomon and the Na-Saerum periods and the Okhotsk and Aisuru cultures, have been found along the coast of the Okhotsk Sea, while many Paleo-Altai remains have been unearthed on inland regions such as the Shikotan area in Engaru. The remains found along the coast show a strong resemblance to similar findings in Sakhalin, Siberia and other continental cultures. They contain the well-known steatite pipe dwellings at the Tokoro Remains, the Myosotis shell midden, which is a famous remnant of Okhotsk culture, and the equally famous Sh话anakhalu (red rounded gravel in Sharji from the late Jomon era).

44. Ice Flies and Garinko (Mombetsu and etc.)
These ice flies, which are made up of sheets of pack ice that crowd along the coast of the Okhotsk Sea near Mombetsu in winter, are known locally as "Oblacies of the current" and light seagulls can take a trip in the "obirakeru Garinko", originally built for experimental work in the oilfields off the Alaska coast and bought by Mombetsu to carry visitors to the Okhotsk Flower, which are ice fishing villages where ice fishers and various firms of marine life 7.5 meters below at the bottom of the sea can be observed. Mombetsu has declared itself a city for the study of sea animals and the city is now campaigning to remind us of its importance.

45. Villages of the farmer-soldiers and military barracks (various places in Hokkaido)
The history of the former-soldiers, the tomohame, began in 1876 in Kitami (Sapporo county) when they immigrated to Hokkaido for the purposes of colonization and the military defense of the new frontier. Thirty-seven villages were settled in every part of Hokkaido until the colonization of Shihetu and Kushiro completed the process in 1909. In Kamikuri, a division of the north and south part of a soldier's village remains unchanged. Barracks are preserved in Katori, Shibetsu, Otta in Akkeshi, and Wike in Nemuro while the company headquarters are preserved in Shinkoton, Sapporo, and Niigoton, Eichi. Seventy-five former soldier shells have been exhibited in Kitami's Shihetu Temple.

46. Hokkaido Horse Culture (draft horses and thoroughbreds in Hidaka and other places in Hokkaido)
The history of the horses in Hokkaido is a long one. During the Meiji era, horses toured alongside the farmers as partners of the work force. A festival to test the strength of the farm horse called Banna developed into the Bann Horse race. At the same time, professional racing stables have been breeding thoroughbreds at the JRA Hidaka stud farm in Ueda, Nozomi are tackling the task of breeding a horse which will be able to compete against the best in the world. The scenic view of the ranches of Hidaka, known to many as the "home of the horse," attracts many sightseers.

47. Ainu Place Names (many places in Hokkaido)
It is said that about 80 percent of all Hokkaido place names come originally from the Ainu language and that even if the places are unfamiliar to us, we can figure out their geography and locations from the names that the Ainu gave them. Although at present the names are written in either katakana or kana, and in some cases have taken on different pronunciations, they derive originally from the Ainu people's traditional way of life, which was lived in balance with nature. These names offer quite significant clues to understanding the dignity of the Ainu people and their culture.

48. Ainu Patterns (many places in Hokkaido)
The Ainu people have fostered a tradition of an oral culture and have handed down their stories from generation to generation without a break. Through storytellers' performances the listeners learn the stories, such as heroic poems, folk songs praise of the gods, and tales of everyday life by heart with enjoyment and appreciation. The heroic stories known as Saishgo or Yaku are magnificent ages sung to a repetitive melody, and tall tales of superhuman abilities, such as those of men who are able to fly.

49. Ainu oral Culture (many places in Hokkaido)
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50. The Culture of Salmon (many places in Hokkaido)
Salmon is a typical Hokkaido food with a long history. A device for catching salmon has been found among deposits from the Sagesato era, and the Ainu people also used salmon fishing. The fishery business has developed through making use of the salmon habit of returning to their natal rivers to lay their eggs, and from the early years the settlers have protected mature salmon and carried out artificial incubation project. The return of the salmon to their natal river reveals the drama of life and is an obvious parameter for the protection of the natural environment.

51. Hokkaido Ramen Noodles (many places)
Theories about the origin of ramen abound, but it became rapidly popular among the people of Hokkaido in the years after World War II. Since Hokkaido has a cold winter climate, the thick strong taste of ramen came to be regarded as representative of the food culture of Hokkaido as a whole. Ramen is now a great draw for tourists, and many varieties of ramen have become a famous feature of the cuisine of Sapporo, Hakodate, Asahikawa, Kushiro, and other cities around the island, kindling a craze for local ramen as a result.

52. Genghis Khan (many places in Hokkaido)
The beginnings of the dish known as Genghis Khan are uncertain but it has developed most widely in Hokkaido as a way of serving mutton and vegetables. The original style of Genghis Khan may well have come from the continental mainland, but it can also be said that its present style of special seasoning and delicious mutton has established it as a dish that is unique to Hokkaido. It is a simmered dish during the Hamu-Festival, and it is now widely popular not only for tourists, but also as a way of connecting people as they sit together around the Genghis Khan grill.